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YOUTH in the LABOR FORCE

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YOUTH IN THE LABOR FORCE

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State of Illinois

William M. Bowling
Director
Department of Labor

Agaliece Miller
Administrator
Bureau of Employment Security

Harry M. Hardwick
Manager
Research and Analysis

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Affiliated with the Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor.

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Table of Contents

	Page
I. Introduction and Highlights	3
II. Overview of the State	
A. Composition of the Economy	4
B. Composition of the Population	6
III. Overview of Youth	
A. Characteristics	9
B. Employment and Unemployment	12
C. Barriers to Employment	14
IV. Outlook	15
Statistical Appendix	17
Definitions	31

YOUTH IN THE LABOR FORCE

Table of Contents, continued

Page

Statistical Appendix

TABLES

I. Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment 17

II. Demographic Composition of the Population 19

III. Demographic Composition of the Labor Force 22

IV. Teenage Labor Force Attachment 25

V. High School Dropouts 26

VI. Reasons for Unemployment Among Teens 27

VII. Selected Characteristics of Youth - Illinois J.S. Applicants 28

VIII. Occupational Distribution of J.S. Applicants 29

IX. Employment and Average Annual Openings 30

I. Introduction and Highlights

Youth in the Labor Force is published by the Research and Analysis subdivision of the Illinois Bureau of Employment Security in compliance with guidelines from the Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. This report provides an overview of the current status of the teenage labor force and of the labor market conditions which will confront future teens.

Teens continue to record high levels of unemployment as they progress from student to worker status. Although currently there are exceptionally high numbers of teenagers, the coming decade will see fewer young people growing into the 16 to 19 year old age group. In 1978, Illinois' teens were estimated at 843,000 with three-fifths in the labor force. The overall unemployment rate was 15.0 percent for the 16 to 19 year olds, more than double the 6.1 percent rate statewide for the total labor force. Boys had more unemployed and a higher jobless rate than girls; although nonwhites had only one-third as many unemployed teens as whites, the jobless rate of 44.2 percent was nearly four times the rate for white teens. In planning careers, teens of today and tomorrow will have to examine growth industries locally and prepare for technological sophistication in the workplace.

II. Overview of the State

A. Composition of the Economy

The foundation of the Illinois economy is diversity. In agricultural production, Illinois leads all states in corn and soybean production, with cattle and hogs of secondary importance. However, farming accounts for less than five percent of the state's employment. The vast majority of Illinoisians are employed in nonfarm activities. Table I, in the Statistical Appendix, lists out annual average employment, by industry, from 1972 through 1978. More than half of these workers are classified as holding jobs in the nonmanufacturing sector: 58 percent in 1978. About one-fourth of all wage and salary workers were employed in manufacturing industries, and all others in some type of government service.

Among the manufacturing industries, the durable goods segment not only employs more workers than the nondurables, but has exhibited some expansion in recent years. Transportation equipment, instruments, and nonelectric machinery posted annual gains from 1976 to 1977 and from 1977 to 1978. Other hard goods industries also had payroll expansions, but on a slightly smaller scale. The following table summarizes employment in the state, by industry:

Percent Distribution of Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in Illinois
1978 Annual Averages

Total	100%
Manufacturing	26
Durable Goods	17
Primary Metals	2
Fabricated Metals	3
Machinery	5
Electrical Equip.	3
Transportation Eq.	1
Instruments	1
Nondurable Goods	9
Food Products	2
Print. & Pub.	2
Nonmanufacturing	58
Construction	4
Trans.-Comm.-Pub. U.	6
Wholesale Trade	7
Retail Trade	16
Fin.-Ins.-Realty	6
Services	19
Bus. Services	3
Health Services	6

(continued)

Goverment	16
Federal	2
State	3
Local	11
(Education, state and local combined)	(7)

The employment potential of these industries is somewhat clouded for the coming year as the nation slips into a moderate recession. In general, service industries and retail trade will offer temporary, seasonal jobs regardless of the economic drift. In retail trade, expanded hours of operation to accommodate holiday shoppers will require more clerks even though the average customer may be spending less than in previous years. In addition, some service industries have only seasonal operations because of weather conditions. This is also true for many construction jobs which must be suspended during winter months.

Entry level jobs are most likely to be found in those industries which are experiencing growth. The Occupational Outlook Information Report (Illinois Bureau of Employment Security, December 1978) classifies job openings by whether the opening was generated by replacement needs or by industry growth. Most of the more than 100 occupations reviewed were expected to have more openings due to replacement needs than as a result of growth. Entry level jobs are most important to young jobseekers. Teenage jobseekers (16 to 19 years of age) are most likely to be new to the labor force, with limited or no work experience. Entry level jobs for these teens must either have minimal skill and experience requirements or require only academic preparation. In relationship to the local economy and industrial composition, teens who are initiating a job search for permanent, full-time employment will need to identifiy the areas which are most likely to have entry level job openings.

Growth industries in Illinois in recent years have been concentrated in the nonmanufacturing sector. From 1977 to 1978 the net annual employment gain in nonfarm wage and salary jobs was 96,200. More than half of this increase stemmed from nonfactory industries, and nearly one-third from the services area alone. Health services added 12,700 workers since 1977. This covers hospitals, extended care facilities, clinics, laboratories, private health care offices, and allied health services. Unlike most nonfactory industries, health care facilities generally operate around the clock, every day. They also operate their own kitchen, laundry, and maintenance services in addition to providing sophisticated professional technological and medical procedures. This unique combination of activities provides employment opportunities as diverse as kitchen helper, security guard, secretary, therapist, technologist, nurse, physician-surgeon, and management specialist. Although wages in health services are typically lower than wages in auto repair or trucking, there are more varieties of employment opportunities availabe. Further shift work, which may be required for a young person to continue her education, is available.

Industry expansion and consequent growth in entry level positions have also been observed in nonelectrical machinery production where about eleven percent of the total net annual gain in employment occurred. The types of equipment manufactured include farm and construction equipment, metalworking machines, special purpose equipment (industrial food processors, textile equipment), typewriters and computers, and refrigeration units for industrial or commercial use. About half of the workers in the industry are employed at firms with fewer chan 500 employees and about three-fourths of these are at companies with fewer than 250 on the payroll. About half of the firms, however, have payrolls of fewer than nine employees; and about ten percent have at least 100 workers. 1/ This reduces the job search efforts of teens interested in this kind of production work. By reaching one out of ten companies, they will have contacted the largest firms. In fact, the number of such large firms has increased while the number of small firms has declined.

The job outlook in Illinois for the near future is somewhat uncertain. However, the greatest number of job openings will be in nonfactory employment. A few industries (notably aerospace, aircraft, and computer industries which are small in Illinois) are experiencing acute shortages of skilled workers and are developing programs to train employees. 2/ In these cases, young people with a high school diploma or technical background are ideal candidates. In northern Illinois,organizations such as the Urban League and Chicago United have developed programs which emphasize "white collar" skills such as in computer programmer and technician, clerical and accounting fields, and other service-oriented jobs.

B. Composition of the Population

The overall population of the state, including breakouts by age, sex and race, is shown in Table II in the Statistical Appendix. Over the ten year span from 1970 to 1980 there is a projected increase in the total population of 2.2 percent. Teenagers, however, are expected to grow by 9.4 percent. This will in-

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1/ County Business Patterns; Bureau of the Census, US. Department of Commerce.

2/ "Jobs Exist - Not Enough Skilled Workers Available"; Chicago Tribune, September 9,1979.

crease the teenage proportion of the population from 7.3 percent of the total (1970) to 7.9 percent (1980). The following table summarizes teenage population changes from 1970 to 1980, in Illinois:

Teenage Population in Illinois

	% Change from 1970 to 1980	Proportion of Total 1970	1980
Teenage Population, 16 - 19 years of age			
Total	+9.4%	7.3	7.9
Boys	+9.2	3.7	4.0
Girls	+9.6	3.6	3.9
Total White	+5.8	6.3	6.5
Boys	+5.5	3.2	3.3
Girls	+6.1	3.1	3.2
Total Nonwhite	+30.7	1.1	1.4
Boys	+32.1	0.5	0.7
Girls	+29.3	0.5	0.7

Clearly the greatest increase has been among nonwhite (minority) teens, particularly boys. The Illinois Bureau of the Budget has developed population estimates in five year age increments for a fifty year span. Using these data, teens reached their greatest numbers in population between 1975 and 1980:

Illinois Bureau of the Budget - Population Estimates

	Teens, 15-19 years old
1970	1,016,784
1975	1,084,127
1980	1,036,438
1985	871,221
1990	801,495

In 1980 through 1985, the large numbers of persons who are currently in their teens will be the 20 to 24 year old young adults. However, 1980 will have the largest number of persons in the 15 through 24 year old grouping: 2,122,591. This represents the population swelling caused by persons born

in the latter part of the 1950's and those born during the 1960's.

Changes in the proportion of the total Illinois population that is comprised of teenagers are determined not only by changes in the number of teens, but also by changes in the size of other age groups. The following chart demonstrate the declining importance of older age groups to the overall population in the state:

Proportions of Total Population, by Age Group - Illinois*

	1960	1970	1980
Total, all ages	100.0%	100.0	100.0
16-19 years old	5.4	7.3	7.9
20-24	5.8	7.5	8.7
25-34	12.8	12.4	14.3
35-44	13.7	11.5	10.7
45-64	21.5	21.1	20.5

* Table II, Statistical Appendix.

NOTE: Items will not add to 100.0 percent because persons under 16 and over 64 years of age are not shown.

Among nonwhites, the shift toward younger persons is even more pronounced:

	1960	1970	1980
Total, nonwhite	100.0%	100.0	100.0
16-19 years old	5.0	8.0	8.9
20-24	6.8	7.7	9.5
25-34	15.2	13.5	15.4
35-44	13.4	11.7	10.9
45-64	16.7	15.4	14.8

The first assumption that can be made, from the data presented on the preceding mini-tables, is that Illinois will continue to have a sizable proportion of its population in younger age groups. In addition, the state's labor force will be affected by those who are teens now. The skill levels and work habits of the local labor force for the next decade will be determined to a large extent by the quality of the general and vocational education provided to today's teens.

III. Overview of Youth

A. Characteristics

Youth are defined by various age parameters depending on the data collection agency and the purposes for which the data w For example, the labor force is generally defined by the Bure Statistics to include persons working or looking for work who age or older (also based on state and federal worker protecti Youth who are high school dropouts, however, may be between th and 18, or in other words, any age for which high school atte quired or appropriate. Public manpower programs for youth may parameters deemed appropriate to each specific program. Unde hensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), youth employment grams require participants to be between 16 and 21 years of a conservation improvement projects' requirements are 16 to summer youth employment programs are restricted to persons 14 Still other programs under different sponsorship extend the a youth to 24 years of age. The Illinois Job Service classifie "under 22 years of age" and uses this breakout in the Employment Automated Reports System (ESARS).

Regardless of the age limits used to define a person as "youth many characteristics shared by all such persons. Turning to the Appendix, Table III gives labor force data for Illinois by ma outs. The two youngest groups share a significant feature: Teenagers (16-19) and young adults (20-24) recorded the firs highest jobless rates of the age groups shown:

Unemployment Rates, by Age

	1970	1980
Total, all ages	3.7%	6.5%
16-19 years old	9.4	12.8
20-24	5.4	9.8
25-34	3.4	6.8
35-44	2.8	4.8
45-64	2.6	4.7
65 and over	4.6	8.7

An even simpler comparison is the labor force participation r age groups. Both groups, 16 to 19 and 20 to 24 years of age change in the proportion of the population who were in the labor

1970, fewer than half of the teenage population was in the labor force (43.6 percent). Over the ten years to 1980, the proportion rose 20.7 percentage points to 64.3 percent. Similarly, for 20 to 24 year olds the participation rate rose sharply, from 66.4 percent in 1970 to 77.1 percent in 1980. None of the other age groups experienced such rapid movement into the labor market.

Table IV in the Statistical Appendix provides data on the age,sex, and race composition of Illinois' teenage population and labor force. The following mini-tables arrange these data in a slightly different way: all percents are taken against the total population for the age group. Several characteristics show different values for boys than for girls and for older teens rather than younger teens. For example, 18 and 19 year olds consistently post higher labor force participation rates than 16 and 17 year olds:

	All Teens	Whites	Nonwhites	Boys	Girls
Labor force participation rates:					
16 & 17	54.4%	60.8	26.8	55.3	53.2
18 & 19	66.3	70.5	44.8	70.0	62.4

As would be expected, then, 18 and 19 year olds have a smaller proportion of the population in school:

	All Teens	Whites	Nonwhites	Boys	Girls
In school, not in labor force:					
16 & 17	34.6%	28.7	59.8	35.0	34.1
18 & 19	20.3	19.1	26.9	22.8	17.3

Some differences by race and sex can now be identified and evaluated. Nonwhites had a substantially greater proportion of young persons in school in 1978 than whites, although for whites and nonwhites the proportion decreases with age. It also appears that boys stay in school a little longer than girls since the proportion of boys who are in school (not in the labor force) is greater for 18 and 19 year old males than females. As might be expected, however, the number of boys who are not in the labor force due to home or family responsibilities is so small that it cannot be reported:

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	All Teens	Whites	Nonwhites	Boys	Girls
At home, not in labor force:					
16 & 17	2.3%	1.4	4.9	0.0	4.5
18 & 19	7.6	5.9	16.4	0.0	15.3

School attendance has been identified as a discriminating factor between boys' and girls' labor force attachment. A greater proportion of boys are not in the labor force because they are full-time students than the proportion of girls, however, of all high school students in Illinois, more than half of those who dropped out were boys. Table V in the Statistical Appendix presents statewide data on dropouts for the 1977-78 school year. Regardless of the grade level, boys had a greater share of the dropouts than did girls. In all cases, there has been a rise in the overall dropout rate, as reported by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. For the last school year reported, the dropout rate was 6.2 percent. Even higher rates were reported for some non-metropolitan areas such as Pulaski county (10.0 percent) and Saline county (8.7 percent), both at the far south tip of the state. Changes in the dropout rate during recent years will be discussed in the following section.

The other major reason teens are not in the the labor force was home or family responsibilities. The preceding mini-table showed that the number of boys who were at home was too small to be reported. However, nearly one-fifth of the girls were at home. This is a sizable proportion of the population. This same phenomenon was reported in the 1975 Survey of Income and Education (Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce). Of all female family heads at that time, 4.8 percent were under 22 years of age; for male family heads that age group represented only 1.6 percent:

Family Heads by Age

	Males	Females
Total	100.0%	100.0
14-15	0.0	0.5
16-21	1.6	4.3
22-24	4.9	6.2

It should also be noted that despite the smaller proportions of males compared to the proportion of females there are nearly twice as many male family heads as female. Female family heads may be fewer in number, but they are proportionately younger. Most teens who are not in the labor force were either in

school or occupied with home or family responsibilities. Nonwhites had proportionately more teens in school than whites. While boys appeared to stay in school longer, girls, on the other hand, were more likely to be occupied at home, probably as a family head.

B. Employment and Unemployment

Teenagers have the highest unemployment rates of all age groups in the state, yet they are almost the smallest segment of the overall labor force. Of all persons estimated to be unemployed in 1980, teens represent the largest proportion: 21.4 percent. Although the 25 to 34 year olds comprise 21.7 percent of the total, the broader age parameters inflate the percentage. The 1978 annual average data (from Table IV Statistical Appendix) show the unemployment rate for nonwhite teens to nearly four times the rate for whites; and boys have a higher rate than girls. These differences are partially attributed to the level of preparedness of teens as they enter the labor force, the types of jobs that are open, that they are willing to take, and that are accessible.

Unemployed teens, who are actively seeking work, are primarily new and reentrants to the labor force (see Table VI, Statistical Appendix). These data were compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and include full-time work experience in identifiying reasons for unemployment. About one-fourth of all Illinois teens were classified as reentrants, or as having been out of the labor force prior to beginning their job search. This would include for example, summer jobs which were full-time but which ended when the young person returned to full-time student status. The largest group of unemployed teens were categorized as new entrants, just over 44 percent had never worked at a full-time job. (A very small percentage had held a full-time job, but for less than the two week minimum span required by the definition for new entrants.) Many of the new entrants did begin their full-time job search with part-time work experience. In fact, this is the image most persons hold of teenage jobseekers, but overall, nearly twice as many had never worked - either part-time or full-time. In a job search, work experience can be the pivot point of a successful hiring.

When the dropout rates are examined for changes over recent years, a sharp upturn is noted from the '76-'77 school year to the '77-'78 year. This places more teens in the labor market with little or no work experience and without a high school degree. The increase in the dropout rate appears to be related to the overall unemployment rate for the state. That is, as the unemployment rate declines, the dropout rate rises as more young people view employment as a viable alternative to school. If unemployment is high, then school attendance is a more attractive option. The following mini-table shows unemployment and dropout rates for the past three years:

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High School Dropout Rates - Illinois			Average Annual Unemployment Rates	
			Illinois	U.S.
'75-'76	5.4%	1975	7.1%	8.5
'75-'76	5.4%	1976	6.5	7.7
'76-'77	5.7	1977	6.2	7.0
'77-'78	6.2	1978	6.1	6.0

Additional data on the employment status of youth in Illinois can be compiled from Job Service applicant data as recorded in the Employment Service Automated Reports System (ESARS). Tables VII and VIII in the Statistical Appendix provide information by age and by occupation. Table VII gives the percent distribution of Job Service applicants, under 22 years of age, by age. As would be expected, the younger age groupings (14-15 and 16-17) are a small proportion of the total. The proportions increase as the applicants rise in age, with the 20 and 21 year olds representing about two-fifths of all youth applicants. The two characteristics selected to be included on Table VII include part-time work experience. As seen earlier, a fairly small proportion of the unemployed youth (Table VI) had part-time work experience: about 15 percent of the total, 16 to 19 years of age. Of youth applicants at the Illinois Job Service, an even smaller proportion were part-time workers seeking a full-time job. However, of all youth applicants working part-time, 18 and 19 year olds were the largest segment. The other characteristic shown on Table VII is the handicap status of youth applicants. A very small percentage of all applicants under 22 years of age were identified as handicapped: only 2.0 percent. And most handicapped youth were in the older age breakouts, specifically 20 and 21 years of age.

Of all Job Service applicants with work experience, just under one-fourth were 21 years of age or younger. For several occupational groups (see Table VIII) youth comprised a larger percentage than their overall 23.0 percent. The most notable was the miscellaneous category which includes such occupations as packager, farm laborer, and dock helper. About 30 percent of all Job Service applicants in this classification were under 22 years of age, and just about the same proportion of youth applicants had this kind of experience. Among youth applicants the next most common type of work experience was in service occupations, which include a wide range of "helper" or aide positions.

The Job Service data presented above (and on Tables VI, VII and VIII in the Statistical Appendix) help in building a profile of employed youth and the employment background of unemployed youth . Most unemployed youth have not had current work experience. Of those who have, they are most likely to be part-timers. Further, the typical jobseeker will be older (18 to 21 years old) and probably have had experience in an entry level service or other low complexity industrial job.

C. Barriers to Employment

The recent rise in the statewide high school dropout rate points up a significant problem for many young jobseekers. Entry level positions which do not require a high school diploma, or equivalent, are virtually nonexistent. Beyond that is the great number of openings expected in technical and health fields. For training and advancement in these high potential fields, a high school diploma is a requirement. Young people who do not complete secondary school are setting up their own barrier to future jobs. Geographic accessibility to existing job openings is another serious problem for youth. While older workers also face this barrier, they are somewhat better equipped to cope with it as a result of their experience in the local labor market and their probable qualification for higher paying jobs which help to defray commuting costs. But a teenager can be easily intimidated by long travel times into unfamiliar neighborhoods or towns. Although many high schools and government sponsored programs provide orientation to the work place, teenage jobseekers will need to broaden this, for example, with direct contact or familiarity with public transportation.

IV. Outlook

Today's teens will not stay young forever. They will grow older, become absorbed into the labor market, and dissolve into older, wider age groups. Bureau of the Budget (Illinois) estimates, which are divided into five year increments and reported for five year intervals show that in future years teens will be fewer in number,comprising a smaller proportion of the total population than they do presently. The declining birth rate evidenced in the 1970's will probably continue through the year 2000, so that only in-migration to the state can influence the size of the teenage population. The following table shows the projected size and proportion of the teenage component of Illinois' population through the year 2000.

Population Projections
Illinois Bureau of the Budget

	Number of Teens 15-19 years old	Percent of Total Population
1975	1,084,127	9.7%
1980	1,036,438	9.1
1985	871,221	7.6
1990	801,495	6.8
1995	796,828	6.5
2000	861,516	6.8

The labor force implications of the population shifts are several. Today's teens will, in only ten years' time, become a part of the 25 to 34 year old age category. As seen in Table III (Statistical Appendix), this is already a sizable segment of the Illinois labor force, and will be further swelled by these "aging" teenagers. In 1970, persons 25 to 44 years of age comprised about two-fifths of the state's labor force (40.5 percent). By 1980, there was a slight increase to 41.5 percent. By 1990 there may be as many as three million persons, 25 to 44 years of age, in the Illinois labor force (based on Bureau of the Budget population estimates and current labor force participation rates). In 1990, then, this mid-range age group will represent more than half of the persons working or looking for work. Today's teens will, in 1990, be in their late twenties, an age group with one of the highest labor force participation rates among all age groups. So in the coming decade, the record number of teenagers will become a record number of young adults. What is not forecast, is whether they will also establish a record for unemployment. Technological advancement may limit avenues of promotion; older workers may remain in the labor force longer in order to at least keep even with inflation; immigration may consume other employment opportunities.

The teenagers of 1990 will face a technical job market, with fewer unskilled jobs available than ever before. More than one-fourth of all workers will have a college degree. By the start of the next decade, teens should be preparing for occupations with a technical basis or the technical side of more familiar occupations. In the latter category, secretaries should be proficient in not only shorthand and typing, but also in the use of word-processing equipment and computers. In the technical category would be medical laboratory workers, industrial safety technicians, and alternate energy resource specialists.3/ Much of this outlook is also supported by projections developed by the Illinois Bureau of Employment Security and shown in Table IX (Statistical Appendix). Clerical workers will be needed in great numbers in the future, but the content of their work will be more sophisticated. Laborers are not expected to have any growth at all.

In general, the labor market of the future - the one into which today's teens will be absorbed and for which tomorrow's teens must be prepared - will be complex and diverse. It will require flexibility from workers who will be expected to adapt to changing management structures and technological impact.

3/ "Experts List Hottest Jobs for Nonprofessionals"; Chicago Tribune, September 21,1

Statistical Appendix

TABLE I
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
STATE OF ILLINOIS

ANNUAL AVERAGES

	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972
TOTAL (000's)	4,757.5	4,661.3	4,565.7	4,418.9	4,545.7	4,470.4	4,314.8
PRIVATE SECTOR	3,994.0	3,935.5	3,848.5	3,704.4	3,864.8	3,803.9	3,660.5
MANUFACTURING	1,237.1	1,229.3	1,215.2	1,199.8	1,345.1	1,354.5	1,284.2
DURABLE GOODS	828.4	810.2	796.2	789.2	904.3	909.1	845.1
Furn.-Fixt.	21.7	23.8	23.7	22.9	26.3	28.0	25.7
Stone-Clay-Gls.	35.4	35.6	35.7	34.9	39.4	39.7	38.1
Primary Metals	96.5	93.3	90.7	92.0	106.3	104.0	97.5
Fab. Metals	140.1	139.4	136.6	132.2	154.2	159.0	150.0
Machinery	226.9	216.5	212.8	219.1	236.9	224.1	203.2
Elec. Equip.	157.9	157.1	157.2	151.5	188.6	200.5	185.4
Trans. Equip.	51.8	49.0	47.7	47.5	52.8	53.8	47.6
Instruments	49.9	47.5	45.3	44.3	49.8	47.8	45.5
All Other Dur.	48.2	48.0	46.5	44.8	50.0	52.2	52.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	408.7	419.0	419.0	410.7	440.7	445.4	439.1
Food Pdts.	116.5	118.8	120.4	117.1	122.8	123.7	124.7
Apparel	22.7	24.3	24.6	24.9	30.0	32.1	32.5
Paper Pdts.	36.6	37.6	37.0	36.5	40.5	40.4	39.4
Print.-Publ.	95.1	100.6	99.7	101.2	107.6	108.9	108.8
Chem. Pdts.	66.5	64.6	64.2	60.9	62.8	62.3	60.6
Rubber-Plast.	45.5	45.7	43.8	41.5	46.0	45.9	43.0
All Other Nondur.	25.8	27.4	29.3	28.6	31.0	32.1	30.1

TABLE 1 Con't
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
STATE OF ILLINOIS

ANNUAL AVERAGE

	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972
NONMANUFACTURING	2,756.9	2,707.5	2,633.3	2,504.6	2,519.7	2,449.4	2,376.3
Mining	24.5	27.9	27.9	25.9	24.4	23.0	23.0
Construction	174.3	167.9	169.0	172.3	183.8	192.6	186.9
Trans.-Comm.-P.U.	289.7	284.0	277.6	272.6	288.8	286.1	282.4
Trade	1,090.9	1,089.2	1,057.8	999.0	1,001.3	972.4	943.6
Wholesale	323.6	320.2	312.7	294.7	298.6	287.8	281.4
Retail	767.4	768.6	745.1	704.2	702.8	684.7	662.1
Fin.-Ins.-Realty	285.3	276.6	266.8	254.7	253.2	245.5	240.3
Services	892.1	861.9	834.3	780.0	768.3	727.3	700.1
Bus. Serv.	141.9	135.8	128.5	119.3	124.8	120.8	98.1
Health Serv.	291.1	278.4	264.2	238.6	221.7	205.6	192.3
All Other Service	459.1	447.4	441.6	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC SECTOR	763.5	724.5	717.2	714.5	680.9	666.5	654.3
Federal Gov't	104.2	103.2	104.9	108.3	108.9	108.2	109.0
State Gov't	143.2	141.0	139.3	140.3	136.8	133.5	132.8
Education	66.8	64.4	62.2	63.0	61.3	61.4	61.2
Other	76.4	76.6	77.0	77.4	75.5	72.1	71.6
Local Gov't	516.1	480.3	473.0	465.8	435.1	424.8	405.1
Education	273.3	252.6	252.6	251.2	234.3	225.7	209.1
Other	242.8	227.7	220.4	214.6	200.8	199.1	196.0

Prepared by Current Employment Statistics section of Research and Analysis Subdivision of the Illinois Bureau of Employment Security.

TABLE II
DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION OF THE
POPULATION
STATE OF ILLINOIS

	PERSONS (000's)		
	1960	1970	1980 (projections)
TOTAL	10,081.2	11,109.5	11,349.0
16 & over	6,941.7	7,732.5	8,158.8
16-19	548.6	813.2	889.8
20-24	581.7	830.1	986.2
25-34	1,288.4	1,377.2	1,621.8
35-44	1,385.4	1,273.6	1,210.9
45-64	2,162.7	2,342.5	2,331.1
65 & over	974.9	1,095.9	1,119.0
WHITE	9,010.3	9,616.3	9,613.7
16 & over	6,275.1	6,806.9	7,026.4
16-19	494.8	694.4	734.5
20-24	509.3	714.6	821.7
25-34	1,125.2	1,174.9	1,353.9
35-44	1,241.6	1,099.1	1,022.5
45-64	1,984.0	2,113.2	2,073.5
65 & over	920.2	1,010.7	1,020.3
NONWHITE	1,070.9	1,493.2	1,735.3
16 & over	666.6	925.6	1,132.4
16-19	53.8	118.8	155.3
20-24	72.4	115.5	164.6
25-34	163.2	202.3	267.8
35-44	143.8	174.5	188.4
45-64	178.7	229.3	257.6
65 & over	54.7	85.2	98.7

Projections based on Lawrence-Berkely Labs tabulations.

TABLE II, Con't
DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION OF THE
POPULATION
STATE OF ILLINOIS

	PERSONS (000's)		
	1960	1970	1980 (projections)
TOTAL FEMALES	5,128.3	5,720.5	5,859.5
16 & over	3,583.0	4,062.3	4,294.7
16-19	276.4	400.9	439.4
20-24	309.2	446.9	507.3
25-34	652.8	703.8	847.8
35-44	707.4	649.3	618.5
45-64	1,101.4	1,218.2	1,217.8
65 & over	535.8	643.2	663.9
WHITE	4,574.6	4,933.3	4,940.2
16 & over	3,232.5	3,559.5	3,676.6
16-19	248.0	339.8	360.4
20-24	268.3	380.7	417.6
25-34	565.6	592.2	698.0
35-44	632.6	554.1	514.1
45-64	1,011.3	1,096.6	1,079.3
65 & over	506.7	596.1	607.2
NONWHITE	553.7	787.2	919.3
16 & over	350.5	502.8	618.1
16-19	28.4	61.1	79.0
20-24	40.9	66.2	89.7
25-34	87.2	111.6	149.8
35-44	74.8	95.2	104.4
45-64	90.1	121.6	138.5
65 & over	29.1	47.1	56.7

Projections based on Lawrence-Berkely Labs tabulations.

TABLE II Con't
DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION OF THE
POPULATION
STATE OF ILLINOIS

	PERSONS (000's)		
	1960	1970	1980 (projections)
TOTAL MALES	4,952.9	5,389.0	5,489.5
16 & over	3,358.7	3,670.2	3,864.1
16-19	272.2	412.3	450.3
20-24	272.6	383.2	478.9
25-34	635.6	673.4	774.0
35-44	678.0	624.3	592.4
45-64	1,061.2	1,124.3	1,113.4
65 & over	439.1	542.7	455.1
WHITE	4,435.7	4,683.0	4,673.5
16 & over	3,042.6	3,247.4	3,349.8
16-19	246.8	354.6	374.1
20-24	241.0	333.9	404.0
25-34	559.6	582.7	656.0
35-44	609.0	545.0	508.4
45-64	972.7	1,016.6	994.2
65 & over	413.5	414.6	413.1
NONWHITE	517.2	706.0	816.0
16 & over	316.1	422.8	514.3
16-19	25.4	57.7	76.2
20-24	31.6	49.3	74.9
25-34	76.0	90.7	118.0
35-44	69.0	79.3	84.0
45-64	88.5	107.7	119.2
65 & over	25.6	38.1	42.0

Projections based on Lawerence-Berkely Labs tabulations.

TABLE III
DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION OF
THE LABOR FORCE
STATE OF ILLINOIS

	1970 (Census Data)			1980* (Projections)		
	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
TOTAL (000's)	4,591.6	171.7	3.7%	5,267.4	342.4	6.5%
16-19	354.6	33.3	9.4	571.9	73.2	12.8
20-24	551.5	29.7	5.4	760.3	68.6	9.0
25-34	941.9	31.6	3.4	1,244.2	74.2	6.0
35-44	917.9	25.4	2.8	939.2	45.4	4.8
45-64	1,625.4	42.3	2.6	1,586.4	66.6	4.2
65 & over	200.1	9.2	4.6	165.4	14.3	8.7
TOTAL WHITE	4,058.4	134.9	3.3	4,575.2	237.6	5.2
16-19	320.0	26.0	8.1	509.3	52.5	10.3
20-24	479.7	22.2	4.6	649.7	42.9	6.6
25-34	799.7	22.8	2.9	1,039.0	45.6	4.4
35-44	794.4	19.3	2.4	798.0	30.8	3.9
45-64	1,479.0	36.2	2.4	1,427.1	53.6	3.8
65 & over	185.6	8.3	4.5	152.1	12.2	8.0
TOTAL NONWHITE	533.2	36.8	6.9	692.1	104.8	15.1
16-19	34.6	7.3	21.1	62.5	20.7	33.1
20-24	71.8	7.5	10.4	110.6	25.7	23.2
25-34	142.2	8.8	6.2	205.2	28.6	13.9
35-44	123.5	6.1	4.9	141.2	14.6	10.3
45-64	146.4	6.1	4.2	159.3	13.1	8.2
65 & over	14.5	0.9	6.2	13.3	2.1	15.6

* Projections based on Lawrence-Berkely Labs tabulations.

TABLE III Con't
DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION OF
THE LABOR FORCE
STATE OF ILLINOIS

	1970 (Census Data)			1980* (Projections)		
	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
TOTAL FEMALES (000's)	1,754.8	78.5	4.5%	2,184.7	164.0	7.5%
16-19	167.7	15.0	8.9	277.8	35.6	12.1
20-24	260.8	13.6	5.2	350.6	30.7	8.8
25-34	312.3	14.8	4.7	498.6	37.2	7.5
35-44	326.2	12.1	3.7	367.7	23.1	6.3
45-64	613.7	18.8	3.1	627.9	33.2	5.3
65 & over	74.1	4.0	5.4	62.1	6.1	9.8
WHITE FEMALES	1,520.7	60.9	4.0	1,870.1	115.4	6.2
16-19	150.7	11.6	7.7	247.9	25.3	10.2
20-24	224.7	9.9	4.4	298.6	19.7	6.6
25-34	250.1	10.3	4.1	402.0	22.0	5.5
35-44	272.5	9.1	3.3	304.3	15.1	5.0
45-64	554.2	16.3	2.9	560.2	27.9	5.0
65 & over	68.6	3.6	5.2	57.1	5.3	9.2
NONWHITE FEMALES	234.1	17.6	7.5	314.6	48.6	15.5
16-19	17.0	3.4	20.1	29.9	8.3	27.7
20-24	36.1	3.7	10.1	52.0	11.0	21.1
25-34	62.2	4.5	7.3	96.6	15.2	15.7
35-44	53.7	3.0	5.7	63.3	8.0	12.6
45-64	59.5	2.5	4.2	67.7	5.3	7.8
65 & over	5.5	0.4	7.0	5.1	0.8	16.7

*Projections based on Lawrence-Berkley Labs tabulations.

TABLE III Con't
DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION OF
THE LABOR FORCE
STATE OF ILLINOIS

	1970 (Census Data)			1980* (Projections)		
	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
TOTAL MALES (000's)	2,836.7	93.3	3.3%	3,082.7	178.4	5.8%
16-19	186.9	18.3	9.8	294.1	39.5	13.4
20-24	290.7	16.1	5.5	409.7	37.9	9.3
25-34	629.6	16.8	2.7	745.5	37.0	5.0
35-44	591.7	13.3	2.2	571.6	22.3	3.9
45-64	1,011.7	23.5	2.3	958.5	33.5	3.5
65 & over	126.0	5.2	4.1	103.3	8.2	7.9
WHITE MALES	2,537.6	74.1	2.9	2,705.1	122.2	4.5
16-19	169.^	14.4	8.5	261.5	27.1	10.4
20-24	255.0	12.3	4.8	351.1	23.2	6.6
25-34	549.6	12.5	2.3	636.9	23.6	3.7
35-44	521.9	10.2	1.9	493.7	15.6	3.2
45-64	924.8	19.9	2.2	866.9	25.7	3.0
65 & over	117.0	4.7	4.0	95.0	7.0	7.3
NONWHITE MALES	299.1	19.2	6.4	377.6	56.1	14.9
16-19	17.6	3.9	22.1	32.6	12.4	38.0
20-24	35.7	3.8	10.7	58.6	14.7	25.1
25-34	80.0	4.3	5.4	108.6	13.4	12.3
35-44	69.8	3.1	4.4	77.9	6.6	8.5
45-64	86.9	3.6	4.1	91.6	7.8	8.5
65 & over	9.0	0.5	6.2	8.3	1.2	15.0

*Projections based on Lawrence-Berkely Labs tabulations.

TABLE IV

TEENAGE LABOR FORCE ATTACHMENT - ILLINOIS
1978 ANNUAL AVERAGES (000's) *

	ALL TEENS			WHITES			NONWHITES		
	16-19	16-17	18-19	16-19	16-17	18-19	16-19	16-17	18-19
Population	843	434	409	693	352	341	149	82	67
Labor Force	507	236	271	455	214	241	52	22	30
Participation Rate	60.1%	54.4	66.3	65.6	60.8	70.5	34.9	26.8	44.8
Employed	430	193	237	401	181	220	29	12	17
Unemployed	76	42	34	53	32	21	23	10	13
Unemployment Rate	15.0%	17.8	12.5	11.6	15.0	8.7	44.2	45.5	43.3
Not in Labor Force	336	198	138	239	138	101	97	60	37
School	18.9%	75.4	59.7	69.7	73.2	65.0	69.1	81.7	48.6
Home	12.2	5.0	22.3	10.5	3.6	20.0	15.5	6.7	29.7
Other	18.9	19.6	18.0	19.7	23.2	15.0	15.5	11.7	21.6

	BOYS			GIRLS		
	16-19	16-17	18-19	16-19	16-17	18-19
Population	420	214	206	422	220	202
Labor Force	264	119	145	243	117	126
Participation Rate	62.9%	55.3	70.0	57.6	53.2	62.4
Employed	219	95	124	212	99	113
Unemployed	45	24	21	31	18	13
Unemployment Rate	17.0	20.2	14.5	12.8	15.4	10.3
Not in Labor Force	158	96	62	179	103	76
School	77.7%	78.1	77.0	61.1	72.8	45.5
Home	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.8	9.7	40.3
Other	22.3	21.9	23.0	16.1	17.5	14.3

NOTE: Data may not add to totals due to rounding.

* Current Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE V

HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS*
ILLINOIS
1977-78

Percent Distribution by Grade:

	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS
9th grade	13.1%	13.3	12.8
10th grade	28.5	28.9	27.9
11th grade	35.7	35.0	36.7
12th grade	22.7	22.7	22.6

Percent Distribution by Sex:

9th grade	100.0%	58.7	41.3
10th grade	100.0	58.5	41.5
11th grade	100.0	56.5	43.5
12th grade	100.0	57.7	42.3

Overall Dropout Rates by School Year:

1977-78	6.2%
1976-77	5.7
1975-76	5.4

* Superintendent of Public Instruction, State of Illinois.

TABLE VI

REASONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG TEENS*
ILLINOIS-1978 ANNUAL AVERAGES**

All Unemployed Teens	100.0%	
Lost Job	16.9	
Left Job	14.3	
Reentrants	24.7	
New Entrants	44.2	100.0
Never worked		61.8
Worked part-time		35.3
Worked full-time		2.9

* 16 - 19 years old.

** Current Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE VII

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH,
UNDER 22 YEARS OF AGE

CUMULATIVE JOB SERVICE APPLICANT DATA
10/1/77 through 9/30/78

	Total	Employed Part-Time	Handicapped
All Ages, by Sex	100.0%	100.0	100.0
Boys	54.7	52.5	64.2
Girls	45.3	47.5	35.8

Both Sexes, by Age	Employed Part-Time		Handicapped	
Total	2.4%	100.0%	2.0%	100.0%
14-15	0.5	1.7	1.1	4.8
16-17	1.9	14.6	1.6	14.6
18-19	3.7	50.7	1.9	30.7
20-21	2.0	33.0	2.5	49.9
Boys	2.3	100.0	2.4	100.0
14-15	0.6	2.1	1.4	4.1
16-17	1.9	14.4	1.8	13.6
18-19	3.7	51.0	2.1	28.9
20-21	2.3	32.4	3.0	53.3
Girls	2.5	100.0	1.6	100.0
14-15	0.4	1.2	1.2	6.1
16-17	2.0	14.9	1.4	16.4
18-19	3.7	50.3	1.6	33.4
20-21	2.2	33.5	1.8	43.7

TABLE VIII

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF ILLINOIS JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS,
UNDER 22 YEARS OF AGE*
As of July 31, 1979

Occupation	Youth as a % of All Applicants	Occupation as a % Of Youth Applicants
All Reporting	23.0%	100.0%
Prof., Tech., Mgr.	6.4	3.1
Clerical	20.8	19.7
Sales	24.9	4.7
Service	26.0	23.8
Processing	13.9	2.3
Machine Trades	15.5	5.6
Benchwork	14.1	4.2
Structural Work	21.1	7.5
Misc. (motor freight, packaging, material handling, other)	30.4	29.1

* ESARS, Table 96.

TABLE IX
Employment and Average Annual Job Openings
By Major Occupational Category
1974-1985

Area: Illinois - Statewide

	1974 Employment		1985 Projected Employment		Percentage Employment Change 1974-1985	Average Annual Openings* 1974-1985		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Due To Growth	Due To Replac-ments	Total Openinc
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	4,791.4	100.0	5,164.5	100.0	7.8	33.9	172.7	206.6
Professional, Technical and Kindred	662.3	13.8	718.3	13.9	8.4	5.1	21.3	26.4
Managers, Officials, and Proprietors.	454.3	9.5	495.1	9.6	9.0	3.7	17.3	21.0
Sales Workers	314.6	6.6	353.7	6.9	12.4	3.6	13.8	17.4
Clerical Workers	961.4	20.0	1,103.9	21.4	14.8	12.9	37.7	50.6
Craftsmen, Foremen, and Kindred	636.9	13.3	698.9	13.5	9.7	5.6	18.4	24.0
Operatives	824.8	17.2	857.5	16.6	4.0	3.0	23.0	26.0
Service Workers	573.4	12.0	625.4	12.1	9.2	4.7	28.9	33.6
Laborers, Except Farm	232.7	4.9	233.1	4.5	0.1	-	6.0	6.1
Farmers and Farm Workers	130.9	2.7	78.7	1.5	-39.9	-4.7	6.3	1.6

*Employment and average annual openings in thousands.

SOURCE: Occupational Outlook Information Report; Illinois Bureau of Employment Security.

Definitions

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - the sum total of the employed (exclusive of the Armed Forces) and the unemployed. Persons involved in labor-management disputes are counted as employed and are included in the total.

EMPLOYMENT - a component of the civilian labor force counted by place of residence, including persons involved in labor-management disputes and those who are temporarily absent from their jobs because of illness or personal reasons. Nonfarm wage and salary employment, by industry, is based on place of work.

PART-TIME WORKER - persons working from one to 34 hours per week.

FULL-TIME WORKER - persons working 35 hours or more per week.

UNEMPLOYMENT - all persons not at work but who were actively seeking work.

JOBSEEKER - unemployed person who made specific afforts to find a job recently.

JOB LOSER - person whose employment ended involuntarily and who immediately began looking for work and persons on layoff.

JOB LEAVER - person who terminated employment voluntarily and immediately began looking for work.

REENTRANT - person who had worked at a full-time job (two weeks or longer) but was out of the labor force prior to job search.

NEW ENTRANT - person who never worked at a full-time job.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE - the proportion of the working age population (16 years of age or older) that is a part of the civilian labor force, expressed as a percent.

NOT IN LABOR FORCE - all persons 16 years of age or older who are not classified as employed or unemployed.

HEAD OF FAMILY - that person who is the head of a primary or secondary family residing with one person or more, who arerelated by blood, marriage or adoption. Family heads are identified or designated by members of that family.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - the proportion of the civilian labor force that is unemployed, expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.